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POETRY.

From the U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review.

THE WORTH OF WOMEN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Honored be woman! she beams on the sight,
Graceful and fair, like a being of light;
Scatters around her, wherever she strays,
Roses of bliss on our thorn covered ways;
Roses of paradise, sent from above,
To be gathered and twined in a garland of Love.

Man, on passion's stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Courts the hurricane's commotion,
Spurns at reason's feeble cry.
Loud the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within,
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns him life's incessant din.

Woman invites him with bliss in her smile,
To cease from his toil and rest a while;
Whispering wooingly—come to my bower—
Go not in search of the phantom of power—
Honor and wealth are illusory,—come!
Happiness dwells in the temples of Home.

Man with fury stern and savage,
Persecutes his brother man,
Reckless if he bless or ravage,
Action, action—still his plan.
Now creating—now destroying;
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast;
Ever seeking; ne'er enjoying:
Still to be; but never blest.

Woman, contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty life's flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart;
Far richer than man with his treasures of Art.
And wiser by far in her circle confined,
Than he with his science and lights of the mind.

Coldly to himself sufficing,
Man disdains the gentler arts,
Knoweth not the bliss arising
From the interchange of hearts.
Slowly through his bosom stealing,
Flows the genial current on,
Till by age's frost congealing,
It is hardened into stone.

She, like the harp, that instinctively rings,
As the night-breathing zephyr soft sighs on the strings,
Responds to each impulse with steady reply,
Whether sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try;
And tear drops and smiles on her countenance play,
Like sun-shine and showers of a morning in May.

Through the range of man's dominion
Terror is the ruling word—
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword.
Strife exults, and Pity blushing,
From the scene departing flies,
Where, to battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands with a milder control—
She rules by enchantment the realms of the soul,
As she glances around in the light of her smile,
The war of the Passions is hushed for a while;
And discord, content from his fury to cease,
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HISTORY OF PEROUROU,
OR
THE BELLOWS-MENDER.

Supposed to be related by himself.

BY MISS HELLEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

CONCLUDED.

One morning—it was the eighth after our arrival in the village—I awakened, after having passed a happy night soothed by delicious dreams. The day was already far advanced, when my father reproaching me for my indolence, gave me two letters, which he had just received for me. The hand-writing of both their directions was unknown to me. The first I opened was from my friends at Lyons. "We are satisfied with you," said they, "and after having taken exemplary revenge of the haughty Aurora, it is just we should remember frendship with which your talents and your conduct have inspired us. You are not made to live in the class among which you were born; and, we offer you, with pleasure, the means of extricating yourself from all our embarrassment; without wishing that you should find your gratitude at all burdensome, since we can serve you without any inconvinence to yourselves. You know that we pushed almost to madness the idea of revenge on Aurora; and we had each made the sacrifice of a thousand crowns, to carry our plans into execution. You have not expended the third part of this sum. The rest is deposited in the house of M——, a notary well known in our city; who will remit it to you on your simple receipt. The jewels, linen, lace, and clothes, with which you amused the credulity of a foolish father, and a haughty girl, will be likewise delivered to you. Take care of Aurora; we have put her into your arms, in the hope that you will never give us occasion to regret that we pushed our vengeance too far. Whenever you shall form any undertaking, command the credit, the friendship, and the recommendations of your friends at Lyons."

"Well!" exclaimed I, joyfully, "half my embarrasments have vanished; I shall be able to provide for Aurora." The letter which I next opened, and which had been directed by a stranger, was from Aurora herself—"Some remains of pity," she observed, "which I still feel for you, notwithstanding your conduct towards me, pleads in your favor; and induces me to inform you that, at the moment you receive this letter, I shall be at the gates of Lyons. It is my intention to enter a convent, which will rid me of your hateful presence. I am an honorable enemy, and declare that you must hold yourself ready to appear before every tribunal in France, till I have found one which shall do me the justice to breake the chains of your victims, and punish the traitors by whom she has been sacrficed."

I shall not attempt to paint the violent and conflicting emotions which agitated my mind at the perusal of this letter. One moment I determined to pursue Aurora; to detain and force her to pay due obedience to a man whom fate had made her husband; the next, I felt most invincible repugnance to persecute a woman whom I so ardently loved. The project, also, was impracticable! Aurora had already departed several hours; I must have sent for horses from Montelimart, or walked hither on foot; I renounced all hopes of overtaking Aurora, and only thought of contriving the means of leaving a place which served to recall so many bitter remembrances. I had still as much money left as would enable me to reach Lyons. Before my departure, I interrogated severely the Cure and his niece with respect to their knowledge of my wife's escape. Threats and entreaties were lavished in vain; and though they were, as I have since discovered, the primary authors of the plot, it was impossible to bring them to any confession.

New embarrassments crowded on me when I reached Lyons. Where begin my researches? How come to any knowledge, in a great city, of the asylum which Aurora had chosen? In what manner could I present myself before a father in the first transports of his indignation against a criminal seducer of his daughter? How could I wander from one convent to another, without the risk of being suspected, from the nature of my inquiries, and exposing myself to the danger of a dungeon, where I might be plunged for having acted so abominable apart? In order to deliver myself from these perplexities, I had recourse to my engraving friends, who all advised me to remain quiet, and wait peaceably till the procedure for breaking the marriage became the topic of general conversation of Lyons. I consented to follow their counsels; to forbear inquiries, alike dangerous & useless; and to take measures for improving my fortune, too well convinced that this was the only chance of hereafter regaining the heart of Aurora.

Thanks to my generous friends, after having disposed advantageously of the jewels, lace and other valuable articles, which were useless to me, I found myself in possession of near ten thousand crowns. It was reported, at that time, that we were on the eve of a war with some of the principal powers in Europe. In consequence of this information, and with the aid of my friends, I made one of those bold speculations which, if it had not succeeded, would have placed me where I had set out; but which, by splendid success, increased more than three fold my capital.

While my commercial operations were going forward in profound secresy, my story became the topic of public animadversion. The intrepid Aurora, from her monastic retreat, hurled her fulminations against me and my confederates.—This want of address, on her part, in attacking the engravers, besides obtaining the laugh against her, was of infinite advantage to me, by throwing me in the back ground; while my friends were so much the more awake to my interests, as it was the best mode of defending their own. Aurora insisted, peremptorily, that the marriage should be annulled The abbess of the convent in which she had found an asslyum, and who was respectable for her birth, as well as her good qualities, moved heaven and earth in her cause. Her father brought together his protectors and friends; and everything threatened us with a defeat, the shame of which would have fallen on the engravers, and the weight of it on myself.—The wags amused themselves in seeing the pride of Aurora made the instrument of her punishment; but no smiles can smooth the brow of wrinkled and severe justice. Already a warrant to arrest me had been issued, from which I had only been saved by the obscurity in which I lived. The affair was brought before the court with great rapidity.

My haughty enemy had requested aguard to escort her to the tribunal in which our marriage was to be declare null or valid. She made her appearance arrayed in all her charms, which were still heightened by the semblance of the most unaffected modesty. Never had any cause assembled so immense a crowd of spectators.—Aurora's counsel pleaded for her with so much eloquence, that the tears of the auditory sometimes forced him to suspend his declamation.—The emotion of the judges indicated what kind of sentence they were about to pronounce, & which the feelings of the audience were powerfully impelled to sanction; when the engraver, who had sought to be the husband of Aurora, seeing that no counsel arose to plead on my side of the question, requested permission from the judges to enter on my defence. This request was immediately granted, that it might not be said I had been condemned unheard. He gave my history, in which nothing was exaggerated, except the eulogium with which he honored me. He owned, nevertheless, that the singular circumstances of my marriage would authorise the judges to declare it null and void. He hesitated for a moment. The most solemn silence reigned throughout the assembly; when, turning to Aurora, he added, in a firm tone of voice—"No, madam, you are not the wife of the bellows-mender—but nature destines you to become the mother of his child! Listen to the powerful cry of your infant yet unborn; and then say, if you desire to become free, while your child is condemned to the infamy of illegitimacy?" "No, No!" exclaimed the trembling Aurora, bursting into a flood of tears; and the whole audience, weeping in sympathy with her, joined in the exclamation of "No! No!"

This cry of maternal tenderness decided the cause. The judges declared that the marriage was valid according to the contract, in which I had signed my true name; alleging, also that our situations were not sufficiently unequal to authorise the dissolution of our union. But they wisely decreed, in order not to leave the adventurer too much cause for triumph, that my wife should be permitted to reside in the convent which she had chosen for her asylum; and injunction was laid on the husband, under certain penalties, neither to reclaim, persue, or molest her in any manner whatever; that the child should be baptized under my name, but that I should at no time have a right over its education. The rest of the sentence turned on objects of detail, more interesting to gentlemen of the long robe than the historian. Aurora left the audience in triumph The crowd escorted her to the convent; crowning her with eulogiums for the tender sacrifice which she had just made to the infant with which she was pregnant.

Such was the result of this celebrated trial; during the decision of which, I was little at my ease. Obliged to hide myself from every eye, I took advantage of my not being known, to hide among the crowd—no one conjecturing that the bellows-mender, of whose history they heard so much, wore decent clothes, fine linen, and was a personage in no mean circumstances. The most ridiculous stories were fabricated respecting my absence and my marriage. I sometimes endeavored to laugh with the rest, but was horribly abashed to find, that even those who amused themselves most at the expense of Aurora, were virulent declaimers against what they called my infamy. Agreeably to the dictates of my own feelings, and in conformity to the advice of my friends, I determined to quit Lyons, and employ my funds in some other place, where my name and history were unknown. I made choice of Paris for my residence, where, amidst an immensen population, I could more easily escape observation; and also where I could employ my capital to the most advantage. There, the poor bellows-mender, with a hundred thousand livres, and the credit of his friends at Lyons, established a commercial house, which succeeded beyond all his hopes. I was during five years the favorite of fortune; and my conscience renders me this testimony, that I had no reason to blush at any of my speculations.

My correspondence with Lyons was active. A happy accident gave me the means of rendering essential service to one of the first banking houses of that great city. The proprietors testified their boundless gratitude towards me, and pressed me so earnestly to pay them a visit, that the desire of yielding to their solicitations, together with the secret wish of breathing the same air as Aurora, led me to accept the invitation.—I made my appearance in Lyons, with carriages, servants, and fine clothes, none of which were this time borrowed. Fortune had so successfully labored for me during five years, that I had the means of supporting a magnificent style of living.

My old friends scarcely recognized me; you may therefore imagine that it was not a very difficult task to escape the penetration of my new acquaintances. Without appearing to annex the slightest importance to the subject, I sometimes talked of the celebrated trial, which had interested the city of Lyons five years before—and terminated my question by cursorily inquiring what had become of Aurora and her family? I learned her father had lately died; that losses, on the one hand, and ostentation on the other, joined to the sums he had lavished on the education of his daughter, had left his affairs so embarrassed, that Aurora, at his decease, found herself almost without resource, and in some measure dependent on the benevolence of the Abbess of the convent where she had taken refuge. I was also informed, that although whenever Aurora appeared she was still the object of general applause, she conducted herself with so much propriety, that she was not less respected than admired. The bellows-mender, it was observed, had suffered her to remain tranquil since the trial, without attempting to reclaim his lost rights.

I did not listen to these recitals without the most lively emotion. During five years residence in the capital, young and ambitious, as well as deeply enamored of Aurora, the ardor of my efforts to acquire a fortune which might give me the right of reclaiming her I loved, had absorbed my mind; but my abode at Lyons, and the unsuspected testimony of all with whom I conversed in favor of my wife, awakened every latent sentiment of tenderness in my bosom. The image of Aurora—of her whom I had deceived, but whom I adored—again occupied every thought of my soul—again throbbed in every pulse!—I felt how worthless was the acquisition of wealth, which she should refused to share. I felt, that she was necessary to my existence; and my child—was I never to fold him in my arms?—never to feel the endearments of him who owed to me life?—Never to know those parental transports which though I had not experienced, my heart told me must be exquisite! I could bear these cruel reflections no longer; I determined to behold Aurora and my child.

One of the engravers, by my order, assembled her father's creditors, and discharged all his debts, purchasing for me at the same time certain pieces of furniture, to which long habit had associated an idea of value in the mind of Aurora—this was the least difficult part of my enterprise.

The merchant who had given me so satisfactory an account of Aurora, was a man generally esteemed. It struck me that I might choose him for my confidant, and advise with him what plan I should pursue. I knew that his name alone was sufficient to smooth every obstacle in my path. He was in possession of a beautiful pavillion on the banks of the Rhone. I requested an interview in the most solitary walks of his grounds; and, having obtained his promise of most inviolable secresy—"You have hitherto," said I, "seen in your friend, a merchant who, still young, owes to his talents, and his probity an affluent and honorable fortune. It has been my fate to appear in a mask to the eyes of those whose esteem I most value. I have deceived my mistress; let me no longer impose on my friend. You have spoken to me of Aurora, in a manner the most favorable; you know the half of her history; hear the remainder. You see before you the unfortunate bellows-mender, chosen by a set of young wags as the instrument of their vengeance."—At this unexpected declaration, my friend started back with surprise. It was easy for me to read on his countenance the sensations that agitated his mind "I am indebted," continued I, "to nature for some talents, which I have improved by self-education and study; the generosity of my employers, and fortune have done the rest. I am, as you know, about to leave Lyons; but I am firmly decided not to depart without Aurora. You enjoy the esteem and confidence of the public; you will be the mediator of your friend with Aurora, I shall owe my happiness to your intervention."

The banker, when he recovered from his astonishment, assured me that he had no doubt of effecting the reconciliation I so ardently desired. "The abbess of the convent where Aurora resides," said he, "honors me with a certain degree of friendship: it is not late; we are near Lyons; let us order horses, and we shall soon be able to arrange with Aurora, herself, the points which to you at present so embarrassing." I adopted this project with fond avidity. I was now no less eager for an interview than I had once been anxious to avoid it. I burnt with impatience to gaze on Aurora and my child!

The Merchant was announced at the convent under his real name; and myself as the principal of a great commercial house at Paris. We were admitted. Ah! what a picture presented itself to my view. Aurora, the enchanting Aurora, in all the pride of a beauty of twenty-three years of age, occupied a seat near the venerable Abbess. A lovely child slept on her knees, and seemed so entirely to absorb all the attention of its mother, that she scarcely thought of returning the usual salutations The first instant that she threw her eyes on me, I remarked distinctly, from her involuntary starting, that my presence recalled some disagreeable ideas; but introduced by a man whom she well knew, and who was honored with general esteem, and presented as the principal of a commercial house at Paris, those circumstances together with the shade of twilight, so completely set all conjectures at fault, that Aurora was far from recollecting her husband in the stranger. My friend opened the conversation by some vague observations; spoke of my speedy departure for Paris; mentioned my having connexions with all the great houses of the capital; and requested to know if the Abbess had any orders with which to honor me. While this conversation passed, the infant awoke; and the sight of strangers, instead of surprising him, led him to smile. After having looked at us both, with a kind of hesitation, he advanced towards me.—Oh! my friend, represent to yourself my feelings, when I found myself covered with the sweet caresses, the innocent kisses of my child!—An emotion which I had no power to subdue, made me eagerly seize him in my arms; & throwing myself with him at the feet of my pale and trembling wife—"Aurora!—Aurora!" I exclaimed; "your child, your child, claims from you a father!—will you suffer affection forever to be vanquished by pride?" While I uttered these words, in a voice half choked by emotion, Aurora quivered; seemed ready to faint and fixed her wandering eyes, alternately on me and her child, who clung to her knees, and seemed to implore forgiveness for his father. At length, a torrent of tears bathed Aurora's face; the child, unable to comprehend why his mother wept, joined his plaintive cries to mine—'Pardon, pardon!' I exclaimed. Aurora's only answer was, to throw herself into my arms. "I know not,' she sobbed, 'whether you again deceive me, but your child pleads too powerfully—Aurora is yours."—She pressed me against her palpitating heart; we were unable, for a long time, to speak. Our incontrolable emotion, the caresses of the child, the tears of my friend, and the place itself, every thing served to add to our delirium.

"My children," said the Abbess, looking at us with an eye moistened by affection, 'you have both performed your duty! Monsieur is too much affected to be a knave; Aurora has too much the heart of a mother to live any longer the victim of foolish pride. May this marriage, which you solemnly renew in my presence, be more happy than the first! May you enjoy that lasting felicity which belongs only to virtue! These words, pronounced in a serious tone of voice, calmed our turbulent sensations. I related my history in its full extent, without sparing the confession of my faults, and the feelings of my remorse. I failed not to remark, with transport, that the hand of Aurara often pressed mine while I spoke of my projects of tenderness! though she testified neither pleasure or pain when I mentioned the fortunate situation of my affairs. That part of my narration which most affected her was that which regarded the payment of her farther's debts; and my attention to her feelings, in saving from the hands of the creditors the pieces of furniture to which she had been accustomed from her infancy.

My friend celebrated our conjugal reconciliation by a fete. Near his pavillion stood a house delightfully situated; and which the heirs of the proprietor, who had lately died, had announced their intention of selling. A word, which involuntarily escaped Aurora, discovered to me that this acquisition would be agreeable to her. I made the purchase in her name; and, twenty-four hours after I put into her hands the act which left it entirely at her disposal.

I returned with Aurora and our child to Paris. Whether from some remains of her former haughtiness, or from real greatness of mind, she expressed no surprise at finding herself mistress of a house decorated with the utmost taste and magnificence. I found her character much ameliorated by adversity; I found myself beloved by her who was the object of all my tenderness!

One happy year had elapsed, when Aurora entered my cabinet, her eyes sparkled with joy—"My friend," said she, "you will not refuse the invitation of your wife. I wish to give you a dinner in my house at Lyons." "No objection!" "This very morning I am going to set off with my son—I want to teach him how a son ought to do his father the honors of his house."

I did not fail to arrive at Lyons the appointed time. The day had scarcely dawned when I found Aurora under arms: she was still in all the splendor of her beauty, and had adorned herself with more than accustomed elegance. Dinner was announced: and judge of my sentations when Aurora, giving me her hand, led me into an apartment which had been decorated by the Graces. Guess who were the guests she had assembled? My ten engravers themselves! My first frinds, the authors of my fortunes, of my marriage. No! I cannot paint my emotions?—During the repast, the gayety of Aurora animated all her guests with delight and admiration. After the desert she led us to an apartment which she had destined for me. A slight spring, touched by Aurora, undrew a curtain which concealed two pictures finely painted. We drew near to survey them. "O Enchantress!" exclaimed my friends, together with myself. The first picture represented the village scene near Montelimart. I was kneeling at the feet of Aurora, who repulsed me with disdain, throwing a look of indignation on the coachman-engraver. Underneath was written—"*Love conquered by pride*" The second picture represented the scene of the present day. My ten friends at table; Aurora placed between her happy husband and the coachman-engraver, and appearing to smile on both. At the bottom was written, "*Pride conquered by Love.*"

Here, Sir, finishes my history; at least my adventures. My present happiness I can better feel than define. Aurora made me the father of three other ceildren, and requested that the first of them should have for his godfather the engraver whose hand she refused. This inestimable man is now the happy partner of a charming woman, well known in Lyons for the care which she bestows on the education of her only daughter. Aurora tells me, that she shall not be completely happy till this young girl calls her mother; and what is singular in this affair is, that my son is of the same opinion.

THE OLD ADAGE REVERSED.—During a late trial in London, it appeared that the old saying "there is honor among thieves," was set at naught in a laughable manner by a gang of villians. Two of the gang employed a third to get possession of twenty thousand dollars worth of gold dust which they had scented out, and which was to be landed in London on a certain day The member thus employed, got the property with little difficulty; but after snugly securing it, bethought himself to cheat his accomplices out of their share. He therefore took it to a noted Jew, known as "Money Moses," and offered him a quarter of it, if he would melt it into bars.—Moses acquiesced readily, but after performing his task, thought it an easy way to make his fortune, to keep the whole of it, instead of restoring the three-fourths to the thief. He therefore gave the bars to his daughter, Alice Abrahams, who kept several infamous houses for a livelihood, for her to secret them, while he would tell the thief he had been robed of the gold. Having got rid of his customer in this way, he demanded of Alice the restoration of the gold, when she denied ever having received any gold from her father. It was, however, found in her possession; and by the testimoney of the fellow who first got possession of it, all the parties, except himself (Queen's evidence) were sent to Botany Bay.

At a sale of Stocks last, week, at an auction in Boston, $400 of the bills of the 'Middling Interest Bank' sold for 92 cents on the dollar.

"Jim how does the themometer stand to-day?"
"Ours stands on the mantle-piec, right agin the plasterin"

From the Hartford Times.

More passages in History.

The appointment of members of Congress to office, if made by Gen. Jackson or Martin Van Buren, appears to trouble the Federalists. They look upon such appointments as "Congressional bribes." The practice is one which we should be gald to see discontinued, and there was a time when we thought there was a prospect that the constiution would be so amended as to prohibit the practice. No very serious or alarming evils had grown out of this practice preceding 1825. It is true that, shortly after the first political somerset J. Q. Adams, he received an appointment from Mr. Madison, and many thought it had a strong squinting of bargain and sale. But in 1825 an extraordinary scene took place. The election of President was thrown into the House of Representatives The speaker of the House, Henry Clay, a personal and political opponent of J. Q. Adams, threw the vote of Kentucky and his influence as speaker, for his opponent and rival; and being a member of Congress, he received for this vile apostacy and betrayal of trust, the first office in the gift of the man whom he had made President. Here was something that partook of the character of a "Congressional bribe" —almost the whole nation was indignant—but federalists were quiet as lambs. Their slumbers were not disturbed, nor their nerves unstrung with "Congressional bribes" until Gen. Jackson appointed Judge Wayne to the bench of the Supreme Court, or Mr Van Buren appointed Ely Moore, a poor mechanic, naval officer at New York. Whose grave offences have alarmed the Secretary of the Hartford Convention, and kindred spirits, who never denounced it wrong before—and they denounce it as "corruption on a stupendous scale." Not that there was any bargain and sale as in 1825, but merely because Judge Wayne, Mr Moore, and others, happened once to have been members of Congress.

Mr Adams was elected President in 1825, by Congress—he receiving the vote of thirteen States —just enough to elect him.

Mr Clay, a member of Congress from Kentucky, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, gave Mr Adams, whom he had denounced, his vote and influence, and received therefor the office of Secretary of State.

Mr Cook, the only Representative of Illinois, gave the vote of the State to Mr Adams, against the expressed voice of the State, and received from Messrs Adams and Clay, a mission to Cuba for his vote.

Mr Scott, the only Representative from Missouri, gave the vote of that State to Adams, and received in return the office of Judge.

Both of these gentlemen, though previously enjoying unbounded popularity, were discarded, and never after elected to any office by the people.—It so effected Mr Cook, that he died of a broken heart, lamenting his course, and that he had ever listend to Clay.

In addition to these, Mr Barbour of Virginia, a Senator in Congress, received the office of Secretary of War. Gen. Harrison, another Senator, received the office of Minister to Columbia.

In that period of corruption and fraud, when "Congressional bribes," and executive bounties were reciprocal where was the alarm of Theodore Dwight and his federal friends. When the Democrats of the country advocated and urged an amendment of the Constitution, to prevent corruption from stalking abroad, they opposed it.—Then when "bribes" were given to seduce integrity, and induce men clothed with office to betray their trust and desert the people who confided in them, there was no fear of "Congressional bribes" through federal New England. They justified and approved of the "bargain and sale," by which whole States were betrayed, and transfered by party leaders as the reward of office.—To suppose that the people after that infamous transaction will repose confidence in Henry Clay, is to suppose them berefit of reason, or ignorant of their own interests.

We are glad that the federalists have thought proper to introduce this subject of "Congressional bribes." It has brought to mind some passages of history, that must not be forgotten; to a few of which we have briefly alluded.

The Great Regulator.—The present pressure in the money market, severely felt in New York and Philadelphia, is attributable directly to the great federal financier, Nicholas Biddle. It appears he undertook to *regulate* the Cotton trade, by granting facilities to Southern banks, inducing them to make advances on cotton, and ship it to his son in Liverpool, where he could control the market. Mr. Biddle commenced the purchase of state and bank bonds, to help him sustain his monopely. $10,000,000 were invested in Mississippi. 5,000,000 on credit were distributed among four insolvent banks at a nominal interest of 7 per cent. to be repaid in three annual instalments. Not one of them can now pay the interest, much less the first instalement. At the time of the loan to these banks, Mr. Biddle had purchased an immense amount of the notes of the banks at 28 per cent discount, and by the operation he was enabled to use it at par. The result is, that the Bank of England has forced cotton into market, and reduced its price from the monopoly standard, and to make up the money to keep the U. S. Bank and other speculating concerns from again suspending, the honest dealer and the regular merchant are compelled to throw their paper into market and sacrifice from two to two and a half per cent a month to maintain their credit and carry on their business —Saco Dem.

Upon this, the N. Y. Evening Post remarks—

"These are the beautiful effects of the whig credit system; and so long as one man, or one hundred men, either in Chesnut street, Wall street or Threadneedle street, can make money plenty or scarce *ad libitium*, the accumulated industry of the honest merchant, the laborer, mechanic, and farmer, for years, will be swept away in a single storm produced by those desperate and despicable paper money gamblers. Within the last three months many men have been compelled to sacrifice the labor of years. They have been suddenly denied their usual bank facilities, and now they pay two and a half per cent a month to prevent the banks from bursting and the speculators from again blowing up.

Massachsetts.—The democrats of the Bay State are brushing up their armor, preparatory to a grand struggle to rescue their beloved State from federal domination at the coming election. Judge Morton is the candidate for Governor,—a firm and undeviating republican, a sound and able jurist, an upright judge and an honest man His name alone is a tower of strength to the democratic cause in Massachusetts. The indiciations of success are in his favor. The deleterious *Boston federal influence* which has ruled that State as with a rod of iron, has become so oppressive, that the eyes of the country people are beginning to open to their true interests as well as their true *rights*. The consequence will be, judging from present appearances, a vastly augmented if not entirely successful democratic vote.

We should rejoice to see old Massachusetts wrested from the tories, and under the magistracy of Morton, reinstated in the ancient republican principles of her Gerry and her Austin.—Every year has witnessed a gradual falling off from the federal vote and a proportion increase of support for the democratic candidates. There are many strong and determined spirits in Massachusetts who will leave no honorable means untried, to restore her to her democratic sisterhood, after her many wanderings, with her tarnished honor brightened, and her sullied reputation redeemed.—*Saco Democrat.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PILGRIM ORATOR.

Mr. Clay's friends are almost killing him with kindness. All accounts represent him to be fagged and worn down—so that his energies are almost paralized, and the charm, which his oratory was expected to carry with it, has been dissapated by exhaustion. One of his partizans, the Philadelphia United States Gazette, confesses, that the constant state of excitement which Mr. Clay has been kept for the last few weeks has been enough to wear down almost any man; but we believe he would have sustained himself, if it had not been, for a moment of public speaking which seemed required of him, and the frequent, and we may add, protracted speaking in the open air, has exhausted him to such a degree that we found that he sustained even private conversation with difficulty.'

At Baltimore he contrived to rally, so as to give his expecting friends a little spurt of his elocution. He harped again upon the necessity of *union* in their ranks; and paid a similar compliment to Maryland, which he had just paid to N. York. *She* was to save the country, at her ensuing election in October—But there was one giving out, which shows how anxious the Whig candidato is for the establishment of a National Bank. In his address to the people of Baltimore, the Baltimore Patriot says, that his 'remarks upon the policy of the *reform* Administration in putting down the National Bank, and thus giving full control of our monetary affairs to the Bank of a foreign nation, were to the point, and were heard with marked attention.' His whole subsequent argument, indeed, goes, upon the supposition, that so long as England has a *monster*, we must have a *great monster* too. The whole argument, it is true, is absurd; but it shows how deeply this champion of a 50 million Bank (and he may now urge it should be larger, in consequence of the alleged influence of the Bank of England,) is imbued with the desire of establishing a National Bank. And still his partizans pretend to say, that he has waived any such Institution for the present. For the present, indeed! But elect him President; and *then* how long will it be before we shall see him urging his own succes as a triumphant argument from the lips of the people themselves?

The Vincennes Gazette, a high toned Federal paper, contends that none but well dressed men of property should be permitted to vote.—*Phil. Spirit of the Times.*

So they have it in Rhode Island, and so they would have it all over the country, if it were in their power. Why should not the laborer be allowed to vote? Has he not hands? Are they not property to him? Has he not a wife and children to give him an interest in the laws and welfare of his country? The plan of our Government is to legislate for the People, not for money If a certain amount of money alone qualifies a man to vote, then the laws are for money, and not for the People. Wealth is a great tyrant. The poor man can both see and feel, why he has an interest in legislation: toil and fatigue, struggling want and stern necessity make him feel it. The rich aristocrat cannot see that the poor man has any such interest.—Gold coins are over his eyes, which prevent him from seeing it Laws and legislation, says he, are for the purpose of creating Railroads, and Canals and Banks, and what interest has the poor man in these? If you would have that question answered, ask a radical Democrat.

Boston Republic.

The Result.—In an evil hour, the States of Ohio and Illinois, have embarked in the disastrous policy of loaning the State's credit and contracting State debts, for the prosecution of works of internal improvement. In both of these States hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been expended, on works which remain unfinished, and useless to the public. At this stage of the business—after the waste of so much money—after the establishment of a precedent which had only to be successful to be ruinous—the people of these States have 'thought again' and determined to relinquish the wild schemes into which they have been hurried by arts and intrigues of selfish politicians. The steed has been stolen —and they are now locking the stable door. The wheels of their State finances are broken down, and they are now filling up the holes in the road. Their money is expended—their credit is exhausted—their people are loaded with State debts—their public works having swallowed up millions turn out to be desperate enterprises—their contractors are but half paid and their laborers some of them not paid at all, and now, at all this expense, they have arrived at the same conclusion which the citizens of this State adopted at the outset—that the loan or State credits to corporations, hower advantagous it may be to the few—is ruious to the many.

Coos County Democrat.

"Spontaneous!"—The federal papers throughout the country are using up this word in their description of the cold reception of Mr. Clay by the mass of the people in the places through which he has passed in his late electioneering tour. "Spontaneous burst of applause," "spontaneous turn out," &c &c. is their continual cry! It has taken a marvellous deal of drumming up on the part of the federal editors to *force their partizans* into a decent show of numbers. "Spontaneous," forsooth! We predict a "spontaneous burst," in a year or two, that shall shock the "Great Western," more than the "spontaneous," shouts of the "spontaneous," multitudes, who have turned out "spontaneously," to *greet* him in his "spontaneous," pilgrimage to the north.—*N. H. Argus.*

The prospect.—The Fall campaign will open under the most favorable auspices. The recent cheering news from the South and West, has put new life into the Democrats of the "Old Bay State." Nothing seems to be wanting but united and vigorous action, to ensure the election of Marcus Morton to the gubernatorial, chair, and the ascendancy of Republican principles in this Commonwealth. In regard to old Norfolk, unless the signs of the times are extremely illusive, a complete Democratic victory is certain.—*Norfolk Democrat.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Montevideo, July 7th, 1839.

The bark Richard, of Salem arrived and anchored in the outer Roads on the 4th inst. after which a gale came on from the South East, and on the 5th she dragged with both anchors ahead, until she struck on a reef of rocks running in a South Easterly direction from the Mount, where she soon bilged and became a perfect wreck—the captain, Willis, and crew narrowly escaping with their lives. The former succeeded in saving from the fury of the breakers, through which he miraculously passed in his whaleboats, specie to a considerable amount The vessel is a total loss.—Part of the cargo has been saved, but all in a damaged state, and I fear when sold, it will hardly pay the charges upon it.

I have to inform you that a shocking assassination took place at Buenos Ayres on the 28th ult. in *the Senate Chamber*. It appears that a mob had collected and rushed in upon the Senators and immediately slew the President, Don——— Maza, in his chair, the only victim then sought for. Afterwards they sought out his son, the colonel of a regiment quartered in the city, whom they shot. This mob consisted of the government party, and altough Governor Rosas has imprisoned a vast number of said mob, yet there are strange whisperings about the affair.

Cullen has been shot, and it is said that some correspondence was found upon him when arrested, that compromised Maza or Masa and his son, which may account for their assassination.

Later.—Since the above was put in type, the brig Cayuga, Capt. Walker, has arrived from Rio Janeiro, which place she left on the 4th of August.

Capt. W. states that the French were about to increase their blocking forces before Buenos Ayres, by the addition of more barges and troops.

The Suspicious Schooner.'—We have devoted considerable space, to the particulars relating to the mutiny on board the schooner 'Amistad,' its discovery and capture. Joseph Cinquez the leader of the mutineers, was brought in chains before the Hon. Andrew T. Judson for examination on the 26th ult. The examination was holden on board the Washington In the course of the examination' Don Pedro Montes, testified to the following facts.

We left Havana on the 28th June. I owned 4 slaves 3 females and 1 male. For three days the wind was ahead, and all went well. Between 11 and 12 at night, just as the moon was rising, sky dark and cloudy, weather very rainy, on the fourth night, I laid down on a mattess Between 3 and 4, was awakened by a noise which was caused by blows given to the mulatto cook. I went on deck and they attacked me. I seized a stick and knife, with a view to defend myself. I did not wish to kill or hurt them. At this time the prisoner wounded me on the hand severely with one one of the sugar knives, also on the arm. I then ran below and stowed myself between two barrels, wrapped up in a sail. (Here the prisoner motioned for his snuff box.) The prisoner rushed after and attempted to kill me, but was prevented by another man who saved me. I was faint from loss of blood. I was then taken on deck and tied to the hand of Ruiz. After this they commanded me to steer for their country.—I told them I did not know the way. I was much afraid, and had lost my senses, so cannot recollect who tied me. On the second day after the mutiny a heavy gale came on. I still steered, having once been master of a vessel. When recovered, I steered for Havana in the night by the stars, but by the sun in the day, taking care to make no more headway than possible. After sailing fifty leagues, we saw an American merchant ship, but did not speak her. We were also passed by a schooner, but were unoticed.

Every moment my life was threatened. I know nothing of the murder of the captain. All that I know of the murder of the mulatto is that I heard the blows. He was asleep when attacked. Next morning the negroes had washed the deck.—During the rain the Captain was at the helm.—They were glad, next day, at what had happened. The prisoners treated me harshly, and but for the interference of others, would have killed me several times every day. We kept no reckoning.—I did not know how many days we had been out, nor what day of the week it was when the officers came on board. We anchored at least thirty times, and lost an anchor at New Providence.

When at anchor we were treated well, but at sea they acted very cruelly toward me. They wanted me to drop anchor in the high seas. I had no wish to kill any of them but prevented them from killing each other.

Joseph Cinquez, the leader, and 38 others were committed for trial, and Lt. Meade, Don Jose Ruez, and Don Pedro Montez, were ordered to recognize as witnesses The prisoners were to be transported to New Haven

Coos County Democrat.

Another British Outrage on the Vermont Frontier.—On the morning of the 21st inst, some time before day, a number of British volunteers came across the line into Highgate, Vermont, entered the house of Mr Walter Stevens, presented a pistol to his head, and threatened to blow his brains out if he made any noise or resistance, while they robbed the house.

Interesting Reminiscence—It was a saying among the soldiers of the revolution, that the lady of Washington heard the first and last gun of every campaign throughout the war of independence. She regularly visited the camp, just as the troops were going to winter quarters, and remained with the General until the opening of the campaign. She was always received with acclamation. The veteran forgot his toils; the gloom of the camp cleared off; and joy and hilarity reigned, when she arrived.

Nor were these greetings confined to the army. Her movements were noticed in the journals, and a most cordial welcome was extended, wherever she moved. The following account, says the Boston Post, of her reputation at Williamsburg, was circulated through the newspapers of that day:—

Williamsburg, August 7, 1777.

Last Tuesday, the Hon. Mrs Washington arrived in this city, amidst the ringing of bells, several discharges of artillery and vollies of small arms from the troops stationed here, and the cordial good wishes of all the inhabitants, who have the greatest respect for her ladyship's own personal merit, and a grateful sense of the eminent services rendered to the United American States by her illustrious consort.

At a meeting at the Common Hall of this city, on Friday, the 1st Instant, to take into consideration the arrival of General Washington's lady, they came to the following resolutions:—

Resolved unanimously, That the most respectful testimoney be presented to her on the occasion, of the high sense this Hall entertains of Gen. Washington's distinguished merit, as the illustrious defender and deliverer of his country.

Resolved unanimously, That a golden emblematical medal be prepared, to be presented to the General's lady, as the most suitable method of carrying that design into execution; and that the Mayor be desired to form the device, and agree with some proper persons to execute the same.

Resolved unanimously, That the freedom of this city be presented to General Washington, through his lady; and that the Mayor be desired to wait upon her with the same, and with a copy of these several resolutions."

Conduct of the Hackman at Steamboat landings.—On Saturday William Hastings, hackman, was brought up for a assault on Jesse Gould, agent for the steamer Bangor. E. Haskett Derby, Esq., counsel for the prosecution, opened the case by some too true remarks about the ruffianly conduct of hackmen in New York and stated that to prevent such bad behavior at the landing of the Bangor, the company had leased the wharf, and thus had acquired the right to select such hackmen as they chose. They had accordingly made an arrangement with different owners, to have fifteen carriages in attendance upon the arrival of the boat, and forbidden all other hacks from coming on to the wharf, and annoying the passengers by their importunate competition; but notwithstanding this prohibition, Hastings drove down, and would not back out when ordered.—Mr. Gould took hold of the horses, and Hastings took hold of him. A scuffle ensued, Mr. Gould called for help, and Hastings was thrown down, but not before he had given some of his assailant a taste of his whip.

Hasting's defence was, that he had not room to turn round, or to back out, and that Mr Gould struck him first; but two out of his three witnesses strengthened the evidence against him.

Mr. Derby said the principal object of the prosecution was established the company's rights on the wharf, and not to subject Hastings to a heavy penalty on the contrary the complainant desired that only a small fine should be imposed.

Judge Simmons run over the evidence briefly, pointed out the trespass committed by Hastings in going on to the wharf, admonished him not to repeat the offence, and fined him one dollar and cost. The witnesses declined the fees allowed them by law for their attendance in court.

Boston Post.

Noble.—Upon the receipt at Eastport of the news of the late fire in St. John, the $1000 that was so generously contributed by the inhabitants of that place for the relief of the sufferers by the recent conflagration in Eastport was returned to be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers there. But a small portion of the sum had been expended, which was replaced by the contribution of a number of the citizens of Eastport.

AN INNOCENT WITNESS.

Mr Allan Park, one of the present English Judges, is a religious man, of whom the following amusing anecdote is related in a work entitled 'The Bench and Bar' respecting the evidence of a youthful girl:

A very awkward exemplification of Mr Justice Park's injudicious way of thrusting forward his religious sentiments in court, occurred some time ago at a trial at one of the county assizes. A little girl, about ten years of age, was put into the witness box to give evidence on the trial then to be proceeded with. The counsel opposed to the part for whom the young creature appeared, maintained that her testimony could not be received on the matter then before the court, because of her extreme youth, adding that he had no doubt it would be ascertained on examination that she did not understand the nature of an oath.

'We shall see what is the extent of her mental capacity,' said his lordship. 'Little girl,' he continued, addressing himself to the youthful witness, 'little girl, attend to me.'

'Yes sir,' said the girl, making at the same time one of her best curtseys.

'Have your parents given you a religious education?'

'Yes sir' lisped the young creature.

'They have taught you the Church Catechism I have no doubt.'

'Yes Sir.'

'You know the ten commandments, do you?'

'Yes Sir,'

'You could repeat them, I dare say, if you were asked?'

'Yes, sir,'

'You're a very excellent girl—a very good child indeed And of course you have learned the Apostles' creed?'

'Yes, sir,'

'I am very happy to hear it. It is a great credit to your parents that they have brought you up in this way; No doubt you have also got the Lord's prayer by heart.

'Yes, sir.'

'And could repeat it at any time, if asked?'

'Yes, sir,'

'That's a very good girl. Now, my excellent child, tell us what you do before you go to bed.' The young innocent was silent.

'Pray don't be ashamed my good girl to answer the question. Pray do tell us what you do every night before going to bed.'

The girl hung down her head and said nothing.

'Pray don't be afraid or ashamed to answer the question. What do you do just before going to bed?'

'Tell his lordship,' whispered her father, who stood beside her.

'Aye, come, do tell us,' said his lordship who had heard the whisper. 'Speak up and tell us what you do before going to bed.'

'*Put off my clothes and put on my night-cap*,' answered the girl, raising up her head and looking Mr Justice Park, with great simplicity in the face.

The court was convulsed with laughter at the oddity of the answer, when compared with that which it was manifestly the object of the Judge's question to elicit.

New York Ladies Fashions.—The N. Y. Sunday Visiter dresses the ladies of that city, or rather their fashions, in the following manner.—We advise the fair ones of N. York to make and send him a dozen shirts, finest kind, and thereby hire him to hold his tongue. He hits of the ridiculous Chinese style of dressing the hair, and other inconsistencies, in good set terms. Hear him: "*Grow the color be black*, with pattern it outside—dereon fast, *a la cabbage stalk*, tapering towards the digits—waist, *insect*—no cotton round the hip—bosom full half covered, *a la guerushion*—slippers, *colour de chapeau*—stockings rather higher than usual, and fastened with gum elastic—hair shocked with a tallow candle, *a la Dutch*, and fastened back so tight as to raise the toes off the ground, *a la Chinese*." There is only one thing that saves this editor from getting his hair pulled out by the ladies—he drinks his tea so strong that it will bear a spoon, and without milk or sugar.

☞It is one of the most *curious* of circumstances, that there should be people living, in this age of excitement, who have no *curiosity at all*. There is a woman in South Carolina, who has resided for twenty years within two miles of the large town of Edgefield and has never once paid it a visit:—a Dutchman in Albany who has never set his foot on board a steamboat—and a man in Wilmington, who possesses all 'this locomotive and other faculties' and has never once *seen* a rail-road, though there has been one completed through *his own town* and within a quarter of a mile of his own house, for more than three years.

A Sea Patch Dive.—As the steamboat Erie was on the point of leaving the harbor at Erie, on Saturday morning, near daylight, one of the hands attempted to pass over the wheel-house.—The moment he arrived at the top, and was in the act of stepping on the trap door, which opens upon the wheel, it was opened by some one on the opposite end, which precipitated him head foremost to the water, a distance of twenty-one feet. There was barely room for him to pass between the shaft and one of the buckets, and had he varies six inches in his descent, he would have been dashed upon one, and no doubt instantly killed. As it happened, he reached the water, and came up unharmed. On coming out he very quietly observed, "he would'nt make another such a dive for a hundred dollars!"—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

A tough fish story.—On a passage some time since from Jamaica, with troops on board, a lad who was a fifer, sitting on the gunwale, by a sudden roll of the ship fell overboard and was directly swallowed by a shark. A hook was immediately baited with a piece of beef and thrown over the stern, which was immediately seized by the sharks and the fish was presently hauled on board. On opening his belly the boy was found snug seated between two ribs, unconcerned, playing a tune on his fife. We wonder whether the whale that swallowed Jonah of old, could swallow this fish story.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1839.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Fair'd 1838	Kent	Fair'd 1839	Kent
Fourteen towns } given in our last, }	2788	1717	2618	1314
Hebron,	78	117	60	69
Porter,	176	49	178	40
Hiram,	111	121	112	93
Lovell,	88	106	85	96
Fryeburg,	167	150	171	93
Stow,	61	10	57	5
Brownfield,	138	93	132	74
Newry,	76	6	77	3
Stoneham,	37	13	57	5
	3720	2385	3547	1822

REPRESENTATIVES, Fryeburg, John W. Dana.—Buckfield, Noah Prince.

RECAPITULATION.

	Fairfield	Kent
Oxford, 23 towns,	3547	1822
Cumberland, complete,	6160	5064
York, all but 1 town,	4761	3452
Lincoln, complete,	4251	4381
Waldo, complete,	4308	1894
Kennebec, all but 1 town,	3284	5352
Somerset, 13 towns,	2326	1829
Penobscot, 36 towns,	4076	3196
Hancock, 18 towns,	1114	1013
Washington, 21 towns,	1154	1151
Franklin, 11 towns,	1581	1238
Piscataquis, 3 towns,	190	249
	36698	30611

Nothing can be more cheering to those who have labored long and sincerely for the cause of the people than the result of the elections in the different States. If any demonstration on the part of the people has hitherto been wanting to satisfy our opponents that their system of politics is radically wrong, the vast and increasing majority of the freemen of the Union, steadily and firmly arraying themselves in opposition to their principles, affords them this demonstration.—If the leading federalists are sincere in their professions of friendship for the people, and in their desire to promote their interests, they must either think the people are not capable of self government, or desist in their further efforts until they have carefully reviewed their political creed. Had the Democracy triumphed but occasionally, and by meagre majorities, its opponents might maintain that it was by the tricks of leaders, or a kind of popular periodical madness; but tricks cannot always succeed, this our opponents know from experience, and there is certainly so much method in this universal madness that it cannot be understood in any other way than as the expression of sanity—"the sober second thought."

That most base, demoralizing, and sordid of all the forms of absolutism, a "simple, solid, hard money," despotism.

SATAN, the big gun of Swartwout Conservatism, the Times. The "simple, solid, hard money," is pretty despotic, it must be confessed. It will bring things to their value. But it is doubtful if it can do as much as the genuine "credit system." That makes folks poor and rich, with the "celerity of thought." That converts men by hundreds from their political faith. That furnishes, at a pinch, 52,000 good reasons why a newspaper should make a sudden somerset.—That flies the tongue of the orator and preps the broken fortunes of the statesman, and other such little things.—*N. Y. New Era.*

EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE IN A LAD.—A lad in Hallam, Pa., named George Peters, son of D. P. Peters, Esq. was furiously attacked by his fathers bull, and would have been killed but for his surprising presence of mind. Seeing no chance of escape, he dodged the assault of the furious animal, and leaped upon his back! The bull, thereupon, ran off in a canter, kicking and rearing fearfully; but the little fellow, no way disconcerned, clung to the animal's back, until a favorable opportunity offering, he jumped off and immediately leaped a fence hard by. This latter feat was witnessed by his mother, who was attracted to the spot by his cries. He is only twelve years old.—*York Democrat.*

A VETERAN.—In the neighborhood of St. Louis there resides and old gentleman, whose adventures, if correctly narrated, might form a work as interesting as "Anastatius," itself. His name is Santuerio, and he is a native of the Italian side of the Tyrol. In his youth he served as a sharp-shooter in the Austrian army, and fought at Marengo. Subsequently he resided at Constantinople, from whence he went to Egypt, where he entered the employment of the Pacha, to whom he did some good service in Arabia.—When our countryman, General Eaton, undertook the romantic task of restoring the Bey of Tripoli to his throne, from which he had been driven by his brother, Santuario was employed in the expidition, and in reward for his good conduct he was made a colonel. Like all brave men, he has paid great attention to the fair sex, and, following the wholesome example of the patriarchs, he took to himself various wives in the different countries in which he has resided, some of whom are doubtless now living. He admits to being the father of twenty-seven children. Of late, he has been engaged in writing his life, and preparing it for publication; and, to use the language of one who is acquainted with him, "if his brain is as prolific as his person, and his pen bears any proportion to his tongue, the world may expect soon to see the work appear in twenty-seven volumes."

Ills.—There were in Philadelphia, during the last month thirteen fires, one execution, fifteen robberies, thirty-seven accidents, four of which were railroad accidents, six suicides and two attempts, one murder, three stabbing matches, seven coroner's inquests, five persons drowned, two attempts to murder and four sudden deaths.—Post.

The farmers of this country sell their crops of cotton at the hard money prices regulated by the demand for the same in other countries, and buy their articles of consumption at prices dependent here on an *inflated paper currency.* Let them ponder on this, and ask the question whether they will come out boldly in favor of an Independent Treasury, and thus limit that inordinate system of credit, which places property beyond their reach, and brings ruin and misery on their country.—*Globe.*

They sell butter at fifty cents a pound in Cincinnati. There are not many who can afford to grease their lips at this rate.—*Boston Post.*

Those that can't afford butter, have a plenty of pork, and that is the reason the Cincinnati girls are so celebrated for their soft lips and sweet kisses.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

This is the reason they *bristle* up so we suppose, when a man attempts to kiss them whom they don't like.—*Boston Post.*

Yarmouth, August 23.—The sale of American fishing craft condemned by the Admiralty court, took place yesterday. The vessels, with the greater part of their materials and cargoes, were bid off by the American consul for the former owners. We understand the whole amount of sales was about £860.

Peas shelling out.—A man in Indiana named Peas has been fine five dollars for whipping his wife on their wedding night. He contended that he had a right, which he could prove from the Holy Scriptures, to whip and rule his wife as he pleased.

How feelings change.—The N. Y. Post says "it is hardly possible to discribe the exasperation against the bank with the long name, the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, which now prevails among the merchantile part of our population."

☞We understand that the revenue that accured in Boston, during the last month, (August,) was $579,135; during the corresponding month of the last year, $356,736. Increase, $222,397. Post.

Sensble to the last.—A gossip who had lost her husband, was expatiating on his many virtues to a brandy faced band of comforters, whose sympathies she was awakening with the gin tea,—"The greatest consolation I have," said the disconsolate rib, "is that he was sensible to the very last." On being asked what evidence of that he had given? "Just before he died, said she, I was blaiming him for giving me fash, and the like, and he got up on his elbow, and said I was an ill-tempered jade!"

The Secretary of the American Common School Secretary estimates that there in the United States 3,500,000 children between the ages of four and sixteen years, and that 600,000 of the number do not enjoy a common school education. The number of common schools in the United States is estimated at 80,000. Number of teachers in these schools, 95,000.

Tough.—It is stated of a man in Illinois, named Wilson Corey, that while cutting down a large oak, a flash of lightning came down the tree, tore off all his clothes, made a hole in the earth five feet deep, and buried him in it up to his neck, so fast as to make it impossible for him to get out. He was rescued by his friends next morning.—*Boston Post.*

The Philadelphians beat the Yankess all out and out in the nutmeg business. They manufacture them of vanilla, ginger, sassafras and some other ingredients, which render the counterfeits so good an imitation, that it is difficult to detect them.—Boston Post.

The Harrison federalists held what they called a "Union and Harmony Convention" at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 4th inst. It was a most lean and miserable affair.—Post.

☞The *tallest* editor we know of is Mr. John wentworth of Chicago. He out *general's* general "long tall Jim"—by a foot, and is so tall that the Giraffe tried to eat salt off his hat the other day and couldn't do it.

Coos County Democrat.

The Missouri papers are are arguing that St. Louis should be the capital of the United States

Post.

And the time may yet come when it will be.—We shall before half a century have Representatives in Congress from the shores of the Pacific who will hardly be contented to come to the Potomac river to attend a session of Congress.—"*Westward the star of empire takes it way.*"

Coos County Democrat.

☞John H. Young, captain of the bark Criteria, lying at Philadelphia, was bound over on Wednesday last, in the sum $500, to answer to the charge of the having caused a boy's death, attached to his vessel, by beating him with a rope's end. $500 we should think a very light bond on such an occasion—but some men estimate human life at a lower rate than they do their horses.—Boston Post.

Better be hanged, than to get married.—*Exchange Paper.*

Pshaw, man—you are an old *bach*, and don't know a breath about it. You deserve one or the other and may have you choice. For our part, we had rather have the arm of a young lady about our neck than a halter, any time.

An old lady in the country, of the class said to make good stepmothers, had an exquisite from the city to dine with her on a certain occasion. For the desert, was an enormous apple pie.

"La ma'am, said the gentleman, "how do you manage to handle such a pie?"

"Easy enough," was the quiet reply, "we make the crust in a wheelbarrow, wheel it under an apple tree, and then shake the fruit down into it."

MANKIND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 15TH CENTURY.

They had neither looked into heaven nor earth, neither into the sea nor land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without experiment, and mathematics without instruments, geometry without scales, astronomy without demonstration. They made war without powder, shot, cannon mortars,—nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured latitudes without barometers. Learning had no printing presses, writing no paper, no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a letter, and *billet-doux* might be about the size of an ordinary Trencher. They were clothed without manufactures, and their richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on their trade without books, and their correspondence without posts—their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash books—they had surgery without anatomy, and physicions without materia medica—they gave emetics without ipecacuanha, and cured agues without bark.

DISCHARGING CLOUDS.

Mr. Arago has proposed a plan for discharging clouds, in cases of storms, of the electric fluid which they contain, and thus preventing the frequent occurrence of hail storms, which, as is well known, are generally produced by two currents of clouds, charged with positive electricity, crossing each other. It consists in an improvement upon Franklin's experiment of the kite, with which he obtained an electric spark from a cloud, and afterwards Dr. Romas of Nerns, and Messrs. Lining and Charles of the United States, produced electric flashes three and four feet in length. Mr. Arago recommends that a small balloon properly secured, armed with metallic points, and communicating with the ground by a rope covered with metallic were, a like sharp string, should be kept permanently floating in the air at a considerable height over the spot which it is wished to preserve from the lightning or hail; and he expects that by such an apparatus as this a cloud might have its electric contents entirely drawn off without any damage being caused, or that at least the intensity of a hail storm would be greatly diminished. The experiment is so simple that it is well worthy of a trial.

BRITISH STEAM SHIPS OF WAR.

Great Britain has at this present time no less than thirty-three steam vessels of war, besides thirty-eight employed in the packet service, exclusive of hired steam vessels, making altogether seventy-one, some of which are upwards of 1000 tons, and 400 horse power, armed with heavy guns of great range, and supposed to be capable of combating with any description of force that can be met afloat; and this splendid stream navy, which has attained to its present extent in such a short period, is capable of transporting an army of 10,000 men to the Continent, or, if need be, across the Atlantic, at any time when such a proceeding might be deemed necessary. A new war steamer of 800 tons, named the Vulture, was lately launched at Sheerness.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE!

A shocking fire occurred at St. Louis, on the 31st of August, by which a number of worthy citizens lost their lives. The fire occurred in a store on Fronts street, occuiped by Blanie, Tompkins & Barrett, which entirely destroyed it, together with ten or twelve others, standing contiguous. The shocking loss of life was occasioned by an explosion of powder.—The sufferers were removing goods from one of the stores when an explosion of powder took place, which threw a wall in upon them. Their remains were dug from the ruins horribly mutilated. The sufferers recognised were Benj. L. Turnbull, Esq. James Hayden, Esq. a clerk in the store of G. M. Willing & Co., Arthur Brewer, a carpenter, and an individul supposed to be Mr Carter. Much of the property was insured.

It is stated that Russia, determined to bring the affairs of Circassia to a termination, is preparing a force not less than 80,000 men to subjugate that brave but unfortunate nation. This is a formidable host, it is true; but, if the Circassians continue true to themselves, they may show the Muscovites some hard fighting before they have to submit to the yoke of the northern barbarians.

A dreadfull inundation is stated to have occurred at Bagdad. The Tigris overflowed its banks to such a dergee as to sweep through the city, destroying upwards of a thousand houses, and causing a loss of property to an immense amount. The distress of the inhabitants may be rather conceived than discribed; and persons of all ranks, ages, and sexes, are obliged to exert themselves in common, to check the mischiefs of the great calamnity.

SINGULAR ABSENCE.—Mr Otis Gould Badlam, a teacher in Penmanship left his boarding place in Augusta, on Wednesday morning the 21st ult. at about 5 o'clock, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He left all his effects in his room, in a condition which indicated nothing more than an absence for a morning walk. His friends entertain serious fears of his safety. In person he is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, rather dark hair, complexion, wore a frock coat, and a pair of spectacles. Information directed to the subscriber will be thankfully received, if any is to be had.

DARIUS FORBES.

Hallowell, Sept. 12, 1839.

We learn that orders have been received at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, to fit away the Frigate United States, and the new sloop of War Marion. Their destination is believed to be the Brazil station—to relieve the Independence and the Fairfield.—Boston Gaz.

A SLAVE RUNNING BACK. The Alexandria Gazette says: "A runaway slave returned to the Arlington Estate, in that vicinity, a few days ago, of his own accord. He declares that he had enough of it, and that the North is not the place it has been craked up to be, for colored people."

HOW TO STOP A NEWSPAPER.—Call at the office and fork up arrarages and order it stopped, like a *man*; and not refuse to take it out the post office and sneak away like a *puppy.*

The number of steerage passengers that have arrived at New York from European ports from the first to the fifth instant inclusive, is 2,141. Of this number 1,657 arrived from Liverpool alone.

GOOD LUCK.—A washer woman in New York picked up a piece of paper in the street a few days since, which proved to be a two dollar bill. She purchased a lottery ticket which fortune changed into a prize of ten thousand dollars.—She received eight thousand in cash, had it safely invested, and takes in washing as usual. She has eight children, and belongs to the African race.

A Printer's Epitaph.—An opulent printer of London, who had long been a compositor, requested of his executors to have the following epitaph inscribed on his tombstone after his death:—

"No more shall copy perplex my brain;
No more shall type's small face my eyeballs strain,
No more the proofs foul page creat me troubles,
By errors, transpositions, outs and doubles;
No more to overrun shall I begin;
No more be driving out, or taking in,
The stubborn pressman's frown I now may scoff—
Revised, corrected—finally worked *off*."

IMPROMPTU.

'Come kiss me,' said Robin. I gently said, 'No;'
'For my mother forbade me to play with men so.'
Ashamed by my answer, he gilded away,
Though my looks pretty plainly advised him to stay,
Silly swain, not at all recollecting—not he,
That *his* mother ne'er said, that *he* must not kiss me.'

Poetry—fuss rate. He

"Smoked de best segar,
Right from de Habana;
While our daughters fair,
Play'd on de Piano."

A REBUS.—"What is a rebus?" innocently asked a lovely miss of a black eyed lad. Imparting a kiss on her breathing lips he replied, "if you now will return the compliment that will be a rebuse!" She was satisfied with the information.

The editor of the Norfolk Democrat has been presented with a stalk of corn containing *forty-five* ears. "He that hath *ears* to hear, let him *hear.*" So say we of friend Wilder, who is most esssentially *corned* for once. He deserves to have his *ears* pulled.

The Croton Aqueduct, which is to supply New York city with water, will be the longest in the world—furnish fifty millions of gallons of water per day and cost twelve millions of dollars.

One of the Africans of the Amistad, named Antonio Simon, died in New Haven last week in prison. He was one of the leaders in the revolt.

'How shall I sell my horse?' said a jockey to an acquaintance, 'his tail came off in less than six hours after I bought him.' 'Sell him by *wholesale*, for no man will *re*-tail him.'

☞Six dollars per day for board, and five dollars per dozen for washing, is what they charge at the hotels in Texas.

Worth has been under-rated, ever since wealth has been over-valued.

☞We are requested to give notice that Rev. Sylvanus Cobb of Waltham, Mass. will preach in the Court House in this Village on Sunday the 22d inst.

The Young Men's County Lyceum.

Agreeable to previous adjournment, a meeting of the Young Men's Lyceum for Oxford County will be held at Norway-Village on the 24th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M.

LECTURE, by Rev. L. P. Rand.

Question for Discussion:—"Has a Legislature a right to annul or revoke a charter granted by a previous Legislature when the right was not expressly reserved in granting it."

DISPUTANTS.

David Hammons, John J. Perry, in the affirmative; John Goodenow, William B. Bennett, in the negative.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. C. B. Davis Mr. Gideon B. Whitemore to Miss Edith B. Packard both of this town.

In Buckfield by J. Turner Esq. Mr Gideon Cushman to Miss Everline Bicknell of B.

DIED.

In Bethel the 17th, of August last Lucy wife of Capt. Jonathan Powers aged 58.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE public are respectfully informed that a school will be opened on Paris-Hill, on Tuesday, the 10th of Sept next, for the instruction of Young Masters and Misses in the common and HIGHER BRANCHES OF ENGLISH EDUCATION, under the instruction of J W HOBBS. Particular attention will be given to those who are preparing for teaching, and *such* are earnestly solicited to to avail themselves of this opportunity for perfecting themselves in those branches required by law to be taught in common Schools. Subscriptions will be received by Thomas Crocker, Esq. and a. Morris' Hotel.

Terms, $3,00 per quarter

Norway, Aug. 24th 1839 tf 2

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, resident and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed in the lists committed to me for collection for the year 1838 in the sums following, viz:

Phineas Wood's farm near Jacob Farrington's, and No 2, 2d Divs. 100 acres, $0.63

Henry Jones & als 26 Lots on the Kimball mile, supposed to be lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, in the 1st Range & on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, in the 2d Range, 12,13

Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F. Bragg's farm 1st Range, Lot 14, 4,07

Asa Pratt for Richard's farm on Kimball mile, 2,33

J. M. C. Abbott supposed to be Lot No 10, 2d Range 75 acres. 70

Also for Extra Tax.

Phineas Wood, Lot No. 2, Range 2d, } .44
do Abbott Land, }

Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on Kimball mile, supposed to be the same Lots as above described, 5,63

Hezekiah Parsons Jr. Bragg Farm Lot 14, Range 1, 2,25

Asa Pratt, Kimball mile and Richard's farm, 1,13

John M. C. Abbott, supposed to be Lot 10, 2d Range, 63

Unless said assesments are paid to me the subscriber with all the intervening charges, on or before the eighteenth day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will then be sold at public Vandue, at the town Hall in said Andover.

3m5 SILVANUS POOR Jr., Collector of Andover.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction at the dwelling house of George W. Pierpont in Livermore in said County, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of October next at one o'clock in the afternoon all the real estate which Harry Wood late of Grafton in the County of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, deceased, owned at the time of his decease, within said County, (including the reversion of the widows dower therein) for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, &c as expressed in said license.

Said real estate offered for sale as aforesaid consists of the several parcels of real estate situated in said Livermore, which the said Harry Wood purchased of Charles Barrell by deed dated the twentieth day of August, A. D 1835. Also about thirty acres of land adjoining said farm which the said Wood subsequently purchased of David Benjamin by deed. Also the dwelling house and land attached to the same, in which Nathaniel Benjamin now lives, and, which the said Wood purchased of Samuel Benjamin by deed.

Terms.—Cash, or undoubted security payable in sixty days with interest, upon delivery of a good and sufficient deed or deeds of the premises sold

ISAAC STRICKLAND, *Adm'r*

Livermore, September 7th, 1839. 5

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

MILITARY COMPANIES in want of Brass or other Instruments can be supplied by the subscriber at his Store. W. E. GOODNOW.

Sept. 16, 1839. 3w5

Mortgage Notice.

THE undersigned are the assignees of Mortgage made to John B. Cross, October 17, 1835, by Stephen B. Sargent, of Hopkinton in New Hampshire, of one undivided thirtieth part of township Letter A, numbered Two in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, as particularly described in his deed of that date recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 46, Page 390, 391. Said Mortgage was made to secure the payment of three promissory notes signed by said Sargent of fourteen hundred twenty-seven dollars 50|100 each, payable in one, two, and three years respectively from the date aforesaid, with interest annually; all which remains unpaid. Wherefore the undersigned claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said Mortgage.

SAMUEL H. BABCOCK.
JOHN B GLOVER.

By their Attornies, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Portland, August 28, 1839. 3w3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand given the subscriber by Joshua Graham, dated Rumford, Sept 4th, 1838, for the sum of twenty-four dollars on demand, as said note has been paid me by said Graham. The above note is as I understand in the possession of Samuel B. Bodwell, he having obtained said note by false and deceptive representations. I therefore forbid all persons purchasing said note of said Bodwell, as said note has been paid me as above stated. ANN DUDLEY,

Rumford, July 12, 1839. *3w4

☞NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber by Note or account which have been of one year's standing or more, are respectfully requested to call and adjust the same by the first of Nov., as by so doing they will confer a great favor.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, Aug. 30, 1839. 3

MISS A. M. LANE,
TAILORESS,

HAVING taken a room at Mr J. Colburn's house on Paris-Hill, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1839. 3w4

Notice of Freedom.

I hereby certify that I have this day given my son Oliver L Pratt, a minor, his time, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

CALVIN PRATT.

Paris, Sept 10, 1839. 3w4

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Post Office at South Paris will be open all business days from 7 till 12 o clock A M., and from 1 till 8 o'clock P. M., until further arrangement.

DAVID JORDAN, P. M.
By OTIS H PAINE, Ast. P. M.

South Paris, Sept. 9, 1839. tf 4

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, cheap for cash, One Hundred sides of good New York SOLE LEATHER.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, Aug. 30, 1839, 3w3

Bricks! Bricks!!

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he will be at his Brick Kiln, situated in the south part of Paris on the road leading from the Cape to Joshua Merrills in Oxford, for two months commencing the 20th inst. from half past twelve till three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of attending to all orders in his line of business. OTIS SWIFT.

Paris, Sept 9, 1839. *2m4

Notice.

THOSE whose Notes or Accounts have been due one year are informed that unless settled or some arrangement is made by the first day of Oct'r. they will be left for collection.

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, August 6th, 1839. 3w52

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[*Translated from the German.*]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

Citizens of North and South America,

To Louis Offon Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of *Medicine*—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine, of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: it often secrily lurking into the system for years before there is the least complaint of Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their chayey houses' even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undejgned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, —whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS*, a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess a THREEFOLD power,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumptions solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, presevere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where cures have been wrought for this remedy, *less* than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate as a general preventative of *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE*,—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently praying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger ni h"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Hundreds of certificates from responsible persons who have used the Sanative might be published showing the wonderful cures it has accomplished, but the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it by its friends or foes.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Two dollars and fifty cents per half ounce.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only Agent in this vicinity. H. HUBBARD.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 41

DR. WM. MOUNTAIN'S

CELEBRATED

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLAISTER.

THESE Plaisters have been used throughout the greatest part of Europe, and have been found to be far more efficacious than any other Plaister for the following complaints, viz:—Pain in the Side, Lame Back, Weak Stomach, Weak Joints, Difficulty of Breathing, or any unpleasant feeling in the Chest, &c. &c.

These Plaisters come to hand neatly spread, and only need to be applied to the part affected.

Just received and for sale, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norwaly, 1839. 3weow50

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public vendue on Monday the second day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Arthur Mitchell, late of Mexico in said County deceased as will produce the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, being lot No. 14 in Range 7, in Mexico, excepting what was set off to the widow as dower—and if necessary also the reversion of the dower. Sale to be on the premises, and terms then to be made known. SAMUEL MORRILL, Adm'r.

Dixfield July 30, 1839. w51

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I the Subscriber, hold a Mortgage deed, executed to George W. Cummings, April 3d 1837, by Stephen Buck of Hamlin's Gore, of a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Hamlin's Gore, County of Oxford and State of Maine viz: a peice taken off the Northwest corner of lot No. nine in said Gore, bounded as follows, begining at the Northeast corner of the town of Greenwood, thence runing Southardly one half the width of said lot No. nine, thence Eastwardly a parallell line with said lot to a Stake and Stones, put up by the Said Buck, Joseph Cummings and George W. Cummings, thence Northardly to Bethel line, supposed to be Sixty acres be the same more or less, it being the same land the said Buck bought of the said George W. Cummings.

The said premises were conveyed in Mortgage to secure to said Cummings the payment of said Buck's note of eighty dollars, and interest, in two payments, the first of forty dollars, payable in September then next the other in one year from September then next, with interest and Recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford Book 51 Page 33, and afterwards on the eighth day of January A. D. 1838 sold and assigned by the said George W. Cummings to the subscriber, Timothy Walker of Rumford in said County, and Recorded with said Oxford Records, March 6th, A. D. 1838, Book 55 Pages 15 & 16 and said Walker claims to have possession of said Mortgaged premises for the breach of the conditions of said Mortgage, and to foreclose the same.

TIMOTHY WALKER.

Rumford, August 15th 1839. *3w1

Bethel Academy.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy are hereby notified to meet at the Academy Building in Bethel, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August 1839, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing all officers, required by their by-laws, and for the transaction of all other business which may be thought necessary.

Wm. FRYE, Sec'y.

Bethel August 1, 1839. 3w51

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the *Positive cause of death.*

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore self evident; not only *Health*, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Humors* from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *Corruption*, and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases as *Impurity of Blood.*

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their country, and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an 'ignorant pretender.' But that will neither please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this his *solemn pledge* that his medicine shall be always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture—and the making of it he attends to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases of cure have been certified as having been effected solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory*, the *utility* of the *practice* is now *beyond all doubts.*

Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the *Purgative Qualities* of the *Brandreth Pills*; experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of forty years have made them the most judiciously balanced purge known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them for the removal of any disease, no other than good can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations without weakening the system. The only care that is required is to procure the genuine Brandreth Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits.

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has an *Engraved* certificate of Agency, and observe it has been renewed; no Certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgskinson on the edge, are counterfeits, are to *decieve the Public*, and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed, *all* counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

[Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.]

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized pedlars in the United State to sell my Pills. These contemptible *persons* universally sell counterfeits, and that all Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.

New York, (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles Street.
Boston—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth Street
St. Louis, Mo—56 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—63 Notre Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Huram—Josiah Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

epo1y32

Dr. Gordak's Gelly of Pomegranate, AND *PERUVIAN PILLS.*

A prime article for Consumptions, Coughs, &c. &c. just received and for sale at the old stand, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 17, 1839 tf40

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Probate Court within and for the County of Oxford on the 25th of June 1839, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM H. MUZZY,

late of Oxford in the County of Oxford deceased; will meet at the Office of J. S. Keith in Oxford in said County on the last day of August, September, and October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon to receive and examine said claims.

J. S. KEITH, } Com'rs.
CHARLES DUREEL, }

Oxford July 19, 1839.

Quitclaim Deeds.

A new supply just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Aug. 5, 1839. 3weow52

—ALSO—

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Notice to Foreclose Mortgage.

BE it known to whom it may concern, and public notice is hereby given, that I, the subscriber do claim by deed of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of April A. D. 1838 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, at Paris, Book 54 Page 226 a certain lot of land situated in Turner in said County of Oxford, and bounded as follows, to wit, on the South by land of John Blake, on the West by County road located from Turner Village to Bradford's Mills, on the North by land of Thomas Merrill Esquire, on the East by land of Henry Jones, and being a portion of the land conveyed to me by Charles Andrews and Adison Prentiss by their deed of Mortgage as aforesaid—And I do further give notice, that the conditions of said Mortgage have been broken, the said Andrews and Prentiss not having paid either of the three notes in said conditions mentioned, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose the aforsaid Mortgage. And this public notice is given for the purpose of foreclosing the same agreeably to the provisions of the statute in that case made and provided.

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, August 10, 1839. 3w52

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court began and holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

JOSIAH KEYES of Rumford in said County yeoman plaintiff v. Abner Foster of said Rumford yeoman Defendant. In a plea of the case of alleged fraud and deception in the sale and exchange of horses on the 11th day of January 1839. To the damage of the said plaintiff as he says the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and service of the plaintiff's writ, the defendant was out of the State.

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this suit be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Foster may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G COLE Clerk.
A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk

STATE OF MAINE

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

WILLIAM HASKELL of Canton in said County Gentleman Plaintiff v. Abner Foster of Rumford in said County yeoman Defendant, in a plea of the case, being indebitatus assumpsit on an account annexed for the sum of $33,66. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and service of the plaintiff's writ, the defendant was out of the State

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this suit be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Foster may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.
A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court begun and holden at Paris in and for the said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

BENJAMIN POOR of Andover in said County of Oxford, Gentleman, Plaintiff v. John A. Sweat of Errol, State of New Hampshire, yeoman Defendant in a plea of the case, in which the plaintiff declares upon a promissory note for seventy seven dollars, dated the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1836 payable on demand with interest to one James F Bragg Jr. or bearer, signed by the defendant, and endorsed by said Bragg to the Plaintiff. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and serving the plaintiff's writ in this action, the defendant was out of the State.

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this writ be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Sweat may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.
A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

To the Hon. Justice of Western District Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

THE petition of Henry F. Durgin of Mexico in said County humbly shows, that he is interested and holds in common and undivided one seventh part with persons to your petition unknown of a certain one hundred acre lot of land situated in Rumford in the County of Oxford aforesaid, numbered forty five in the second division of lots in said Rumford being the same land Samuel Stevens conveyed to Haines Stevens and six others.—And that he is desirous of holding his property and interest in said lot of land in severally, wherefore he prays the Court to order and cause partition to be made of the said estate and that his proportion thereof may be by him holden severally, according to the law in such cases made and provided, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

HENRY F. DURGIN
By P. C VIRGIN his Att'y.

OXFORD, ss. Western District Court June Term A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing petition ordered, That the petitioner cause an attested copy of said petiton and of this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G COLE Clerk
A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon
Attest—J. G COLE Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of EBENEZER WALKER, late of Brownfield in the County of Oxford, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-eighth day of May last are allowed them to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall be in session for that purpose on the fourth Saturdays of September, October, and November, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Daniel Bean in said Brownfield.

THOMAS COLE, } Com'rs.
DANIEL GOODWIN, }

Brownfield, June 6th, 1839. 3w2

ANDREW THOMPSON, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity that he has taken a Shop near Messrs. Crocker & Shaw's Store, on Paris-Hill, where all business in his line will be promptly and faithfully attended to He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Cutting done at short notice.

Paris, August, 15 1839. tf

Wanted Immediately.

BY the subscriber two or three Girls as apprentices to the Tailoring Business to whom good encouragement will be given.

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway Village, July 17th, 1839

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber having made arrangement for building a Clover Mill in the East part of this town, to go into operation about the middle of September, requests those Farmers having grass suitable, to preserve it for seed, as he will buy the seed at a fair price or get it cut on shares.

JARIUS K. KING.

Paris, Aug. 7, 1839. 3w52

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, for a breach of a condition thereof hereby claims to foreclose a Mortgage which he holds made and executed by Moses Cutting to one Simon W. Gregg, which Deed of Mortgage bears date the 24th day of March, 1836, and which Deed is Recorded in the Oxford Record of Deeds Book 47th, page 37th, which Mortgage was assigned by said Gregg to the subscriber the 11th day of February, 1839, and which assignment is recorded in the Oxford Record of Deeds Book 57, page 9. Reference to be had to said deed for the description of the estate thereon conveyed. TIMOTHY WALKER.

July 24th, 1839. 51

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Knight conveyed by deed of Mortgage dated July 15th A D 1837 to the undersigned, by the name of Edmund Pray, a certain tract or Lot of land situated in the town of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford containing forty one acres more or less.

For a particular description of the premises reference may be had to the District Registry at said Fryeburg Book 18, page 421.

The condition of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage as provided by the laws of the State.

EDMUND W. PRAY.

Sweden July 25, 1839. 3w50

Hebron Academy.

THE fall Term in Hebron Academy will commence providence permitting, on Wednesday the 7th. day of the next Month under the care of our former successful Instructer, Mr. Ozias Millett. We have also a useful apparatus, and do not hesitate to invite youths, male and female, to try the advantages of this Institution, and trust they will find ample reward for their expenses.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'r.

August 5, 1839 3w52

NOTICE.

I hereby certify that I have given to my son Clement S. Heath his time and shall not hereafter receive any of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting.

TILTON HEATH,

Witness, ROBER A. CHAPMAN,
ELBRIDGE CHAPMAN,

Bethel July 22d 1839. *3w1

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, resident and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed in the list committed to me for collection for the year 1838 in the sums following, viz:

Phineas Wood's farm near Jacob Farringtons, and No 2, 2d Divs. 100 acres,	$6,88
Henry Jones & als 26 Lots on the Kimball mile, supposed to be lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, in the 1st Range & on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, in the 2d Range,	12,13
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F. Bragg's farm 1st Range, Lot 14,	4,67
Asa Pratt for Richard's farm on Kimball mile,	2,38
J. M. C. Abbott supposed to be Lot No 10, 2d Range 75 acres,	70
Also for Extra Tax.	
Phineas Wood, Lot No. 2, Range 2d, } do Abbott Land, }	50
Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on Kimball mile, supposed to be the same Lots as above described,	5,83
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. Bragg Farm Lot 14, Range 1,	2,25
Asa Pratt, Kimball mile and Richard's farm,	1,13
John M. C. Abbott, supposed to be Lot 10, 2d Range,	85

Unless said assessments are paid to me the subscriber with all the intervening charges, on or before the fourteenth day of December next, at two o'clock P M, so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will then be sold at public Vandue, at the town Hall in said Andover.

3wd SILVANUS POOR Jr., Collector of Andover

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have given my son John Abbot his time, that he may transact business for himself, and that I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any of his debts after this date.

AARON ABBOT.

Bethel, August 15, 1839 *3w1

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1839.

UPON the Petition of Ebenezer Crowell of Norway in said County, representing that the Archelaus Fuller late of Norway in said county, deceased, died in his life time, viz: on the thirty-first day of August, A. D 1836, enter into contract under his hand and seal binding himself, his heirs and assigns to deed to said Crowell his heirs and assigns, at any time and place when demanded, a certain piece of land situated in said town of Norway containing about ten acres, it being the same land conveyed by Hezekiah McIntire Jr. to said Fuller by Deed dated August 25, 1836, and upon the condition that said Crowell his heirs or assigns should pay to said Fuller his heirs or assigns the sum of one hundred dollars—and alledging that he has paid the whole of said sum to said Fuller and that said Fuller has been prevented from executing said deed by reason of death, and further praying that Simeon Noble of said Norway, Administrator on the Estate of said Fuller, be licensed and empowered to execute a deed of said premises to the petitioner.

Ordered, That said Petitioner give notice to said Administrator and all other persons interested in said Estate by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County, prior to the fifteenth day of October next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G COLE Clerk
A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon
Attest—J. G COLE Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

NOAH MOULTON,

late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MARY MOULTON.

Canton Aug. 27, 1839. 3w3*

Mortgage Notice.

THE undersigned are assignees of a Mortgage made to John B. Cross, October 17, 1835, by James A. Gregg of Hopkinton in New-Hampshire, of one undivided thirteenth part of township Letter A number Two, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, as particularly described in his deed, recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 46, Pages 391, 392. Said Mortgage was made to secure the payment of three promissory notes signed by said Gregg of fourteen hundred twenty-seven dollars 50|100 each, payable in one, two, and three years respectively with from the date assigned interest annually; all which remain unpaid. Wherefore the said Assignees claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said Mortgage SAMUEL H. BABCOCK,
JOHN B. GLOVER.

By their Attorney, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Portland, August 23, 1839. 3w3

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of Aug. A. D. 1839.

UPON the Petition of Darius Holt, Jr. of Norway in said County, representing that Archelaus Fuller late of said Norway, deceased, did in his lifetime, viz: on the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1835, enter into contract under his hand and seal binding himself, heirs, &c. to give to David Foster his heirs, &c. a good and sufficient deed of ten acres of land lying in the town of Waterford in said County, being part of Lot No. 12 in the 9th Range in the town of Waterford and bounded as follows, beginning at the Southeasterly corner of said Lot, thence Northerly on the Lot line and on the town line between Norway and Waterford forty rods, thence westerly parallel with the South line of said Lot forty rods, thence Southerly parallel with said Town line forty rods to the South line of said Lot, thence Easterly forty rods to the bound first named—and that said Foster afterwards, to wit: on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1839, did, under his hand and seal, assign and transfer said contract to your Petitioner, and which said contract was under the condition that said Foster should pay to said Fuller the sum of forty dollars in labour in four equal payments and interest, the first, in one year from April, 1835, and so on until all should be paid—And further representing that the whole of said sum has been duly paid to said Fuller and his Administrator, and that said Fuller has been prevented from executing a deed as aforesaid of said premises by reason of death, and further praying that Simeon Noble Administrator of said Fuller, deceased, be licensed and empowered to execute a deed of said premises to the Petitioner.

Ordered, That the Petitioner give notice to the said Administrator and all others interested in said Estate by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County, prior to the fifteenth day of October next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in & for said County, & shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition, should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy, Atten—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty seventh day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ROYAL WHITMAN Administrator of the estate of Earl Wood late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next at ten of the clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w3 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL YOUNG,

late of Buckfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL F. BROWN.

Buckfield Aug. 27, 1839. 3w3

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 27th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JOSIAH SKILLIN, Administrator of the estate of Abner Sylvester late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the 15th day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 27th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

ROLAND HOLDEN Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Holden Jr. late of Sweden in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the fifteenth day of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,—

LYMAN RAWSON, *Judge.*

3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JOHN BLAKE, surviving Partner of Josiah Hanlon late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, relating to said Partnership,

Ordered,

That the said John Blake, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Turner, in said county on the 19th day of September next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Oliver Hubbard late of Paris in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty seventh day of August last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we will attend to the receiving and examination of such claims as may be presented at J. G. Cole's Office in said Paris on the last Saturday in December and the third Saturday in February next at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH G. COLE.
SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, S pt. 2, 1839. 3w3

Mortgagee's Notice.

BE it known to whom it may concern, that I claim by deed of Mortgage executed to me by Talman Tripp, dated the seventeenth day of October, A. D 1831, and recorded with Oxford County Deeds, Liber 36, Folio 562, a certain tract of land situate in Newry, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, east of Bear river, it being lot numbered two in the second range of lots, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stones on the easterly side line of said lot and running South sixty-seven degrees west twelve rods to a stake and stones—thence South twenty degrees east, sixty-six rods to the range line, thence North sixty seven degrees east on the range line about fifteen rods to the southerly corner of said lot—thence North twenty-three degrees west to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty-seven rods, more or less. I further give notice that the conditions of the aforesaid Mortgage have been broken, the said Talman Tripp not having paid the note mentioned in said condition. I therefore claim to have possession of said Mortgaged premises, for breach of the condition of said Mortgage, and to foreclose the same. ABEL G. PECK.

3 By ELIJHU B. WASHBURN, his Att'y.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of RYERSON & RIPLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEXANDER RYERSON,
GEORGE W. RIPLEY,

Sumner, July 26, 1839. 3w51

N. B. The books and accounts of the firm are left in the hands of the subscriber for settlement

ALEXANDER RYERSON.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WATERFORD, ME.